



FIG. 2

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The diagram illustrates a digital signal processing system, likely for a radio receiver or transmitter. The system is divided into several functional blocks:

- Input/Output Section (40):** Includes an antenna (42) connected to a switch (44) and a variable gain amplifier (46). The output of the amplifier is connected to a switch (47) and a variable gain amplifier (48).
- Processing Section (30):** Contains a Digital Signal Processor (DSP) (32) which is connected to an Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) (36) and a Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC) (34). The DSP is also connected to a RAM (38) and a microprocessor (22).
- Control Section (20):** Includes a microprocessor (22) connected to an auxiliary input (AUX-1) (24), an auxiliary output (AUX-2) (24), and a reset input (RS-232) (24).
- RF Section (50):** Includes a variable gain amplifier (52) connected to a switch (54) and a variable gain amplifier (56). The output of the amplifier is connected to a switch (58) and a variable gain amplifier (59).
- Baseband Section (60):** Includes a variable gain amplifier (62) connected to a switch (64) and a variable gain amplifier (66). The output of the amplifier is connected to a switch (68) and a variable gain amplifier (70).
- Antenna Section (70):** Includes an antenna (72) connected to a switch (74) and a variable gain amplifier (76).

The system is designed to process signals received from the antenna (42) and transmit them to the antenna (72). The DSP (32) is the central processing unit, handling the digital processing of the signals. The microprocessor (22) provides control and monitoring functions, interfacing with the DSP and external communication lines (AUX-1, AUX-2, RS-232).